

Description of Map Units

Alluvial deposits in washes and on fans — Silt, sand, and gravel deposited on piedmont slopes after regression of Lake Bonneville. Locally a few tens of feet thick.

Glf Fine-grained lacustrine deposits — Clay, silt, and sand deposited in ephemeral lakes; locally may include minor evaporites. Interfingers with alluvium at edge of lake flats. May be a few tens of feet thick.

Lacustrine lagoon deposits — White, tan, or light-gray fine sediments deposited in lagoons behind gravel bars of Lake Bonneville (Qlg) at many levels. Most deposits less than 10 feet (3 m) thick.

Lacustrine marl — White to light-gray, fine-grained, thinly bedded to laminated marl

deposited in Lake Bonneville. As much as 12 feet (3.6 m) thick locally.

Lacustrine gravel — Sandy, pebbly, cobbly, and bouldery deposits along Lake Bonne-

ville shorelines at many levels. Where shore impinged against Tsr these deposits are exceptionally bouldery. Individual shoreline deposits are usually less than 20 feet (6 m) thick.

Lacustrine and alluvial deposits undifferentiated — Deposits on piedmont slopes where pre-Lake Bonneville alluvium has been reworked but where the lacustrine component is thin. Pre-Bonneville fan deposits may be several hundred feet thick locally.

Older fine-grained lacustrine deposits — Pre-Bonneville marly clay that is light red, light yellowish-gray, brownish gray or very light gray. Occupies low part of Sevier Lake Basin. May be a few hundred feet thick.

Skull Rock Pass Conglomerate — Unsorted, uncemented bouldery conglomerate with a partly bentonitic, silty to fine sandy matrix. Matrix erodes away to leave desert armor of cobbles and boulders almost all of which were derived from Cambrian, Ordovician, and Silurian strata west of the quadrangle. Conglomerate is more than 310 feet (95 m) thick.

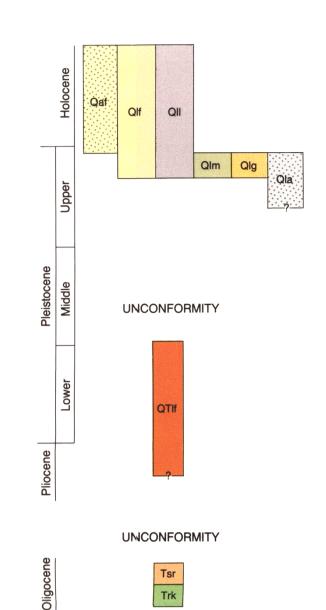
Red Knolls Tuff — Pink,crystal-rich,ash-flow tuff with various degrees of welding and resistance to erosion. Basal vitrophyre present locally; fiamme abundant in some horizons; lithic fragments widespread except near top. Tuff is about 200 feet (61 m) thick; thins southward and westward. Base not exposed.

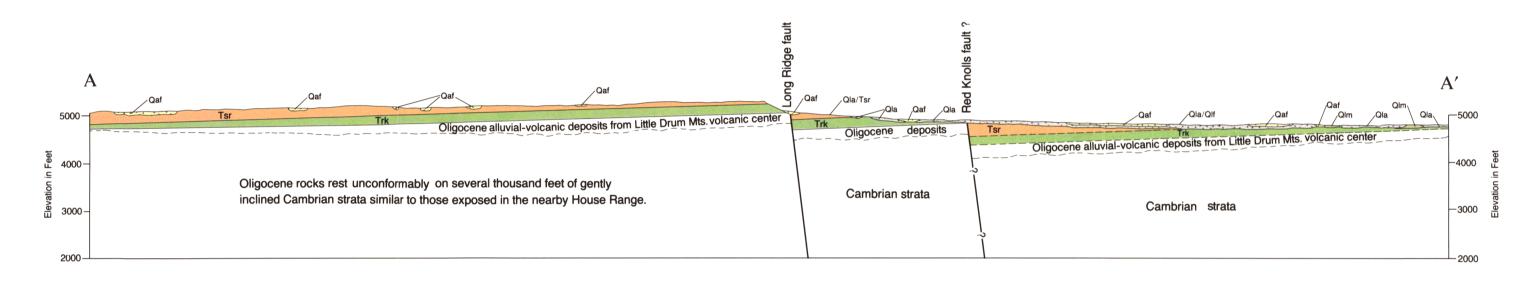
Explanation of Map Symbols

-		Geologic contact — Dashed where less certain. Normal fault — Bar and ball on downthrown side; dashed where inferred, dotted where concealed.
P		Provo shoreline of Lake Bonneville — dotted where indistinct; about 4,787 feet (1,459 feet)
	в	Bonneville shoreline of Lake Bonneville — Elevation about 5,170 feet (1,576 m).
Qlg/1	Γsr	Surficial deposit is Qlg and underlying unit is Tsr. Used where the surficial unit is thinne than in areas where it is mapped separately.

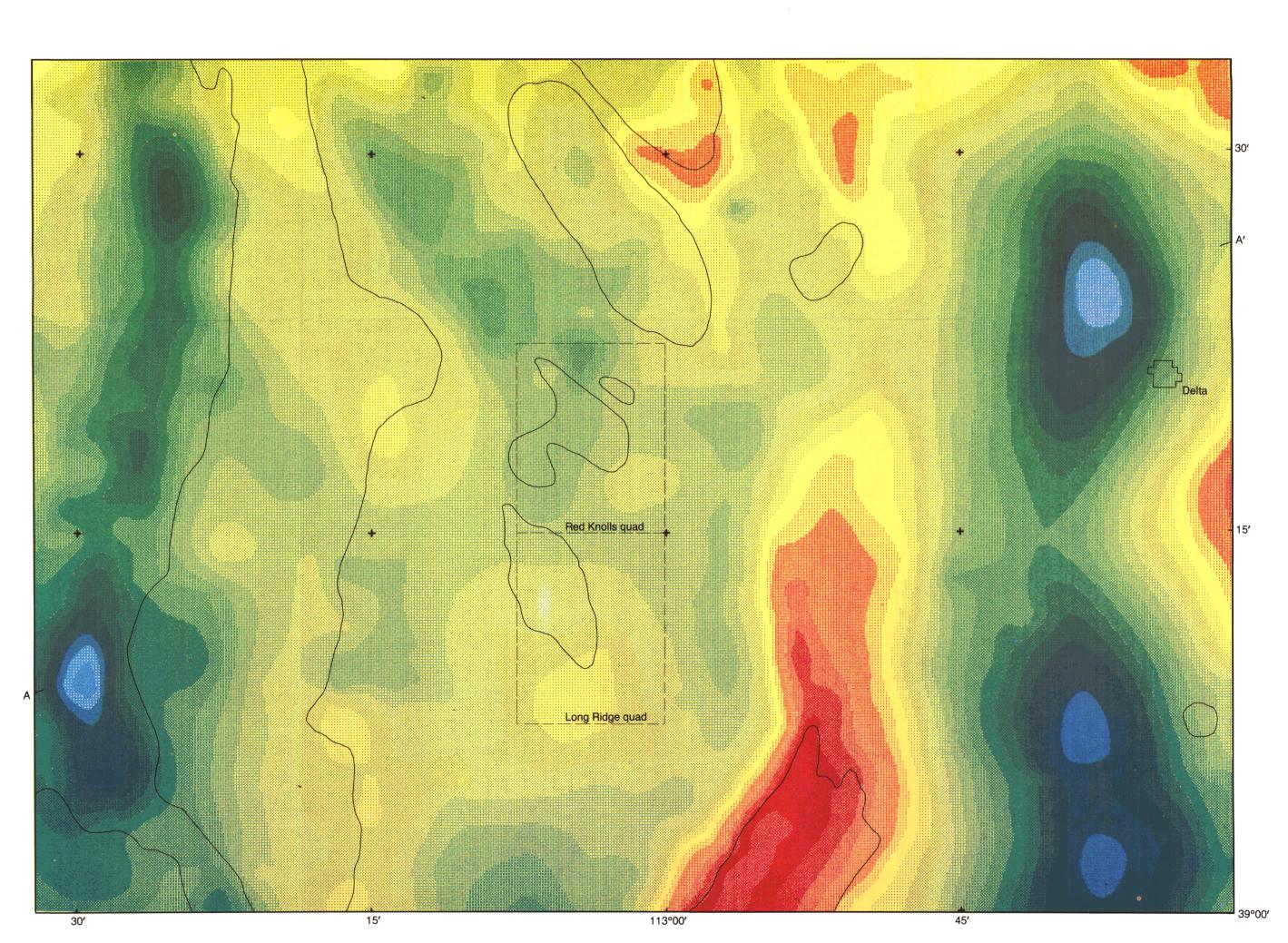
		Formation	Map Symbol	Thickness in Feet (m)	Lithology	
OLIGOCENE						top eroded
	Skull Rock Pass	Tsr	320 (98)		bentonitic matrix locally	
	Conglomerate				boulders up to 15 feet (4.6 m across occur rarely	
					unconformity	
	Red Knolls Tuff	Trk	200+ (61+)		local fiamme layers	

Correlation of Map Units





Scale 1:24,000. No vertical exaggeration.



Bouguer gravity map scale 1:250,000. This is part of an unpublished map of the Delta quadrangle prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey for the Delta CUSMAP minerals appraisal study. Furnished by David Campbell. Blue in deepest basins is minus 202 to 204 mgal; highest red value is minus 158 to 160 mgal. Black lines outline the bedrock exposures as identified in figures 1 and 7. Line of section of figure 8 is indicated; locations of Red Knolls and Long Ridge quadrangles are shown.